



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

The ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, for the Country, is printed on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays. Subscriptions are made by the year, and the price is \$5 per annum, payable in advance. The Country paper—tri-weekly—is furnished for five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received from the country, unless accompanied by the cash, or by a responsible name.

## ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1851.

### News of the Day.

The Greenville Patriot and the Hamburg Republican are the only two journals in South Carolina, opposed to secession. We have not received either paper since hearing of the action of the Charleston Convention—but the Patriot of last Friday, alludes to the small number of persons who appointed delegates to that Secession Convention. For instance, in York, the meeting of fifteen appointed seven delegates. In Greenville, the same number appointed fifteen delegates, and seven of themselves.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, on the 13th inst., his honor Judge Nicoll presiding, Theodore Orville Brown, of Augusta, was convicted of embezzling from the United States mail on two several indictments, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State's prison for each offence. Brown is only a little more than seventeen years of age, and at the time of committing these crimes (last November) he was a clerk in the post office at Augusta.

The New York Mirror draws the following deplorable picture of that city: "Our city is infested by a gang of cowardly fellows, who have no regular occupation, and no income; and who manage to live like fighting cocks, by preying on the fears of the community. They are a sort of organized banditti, of whom the Police, the Court and the Jury stand in fear. They are composed of bullies, blacklegs, Tombs lawyers—the latter being the most contemptible of the gang."

Some newspaper correspondent asserts that there is a project on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires of Vesuvius by digging a canal from the bottom of the crater, which is several thousand feet below the level of the sea, to drain off the burning lava into the sea, or the sea into the crater, at an expense of \$2,000,000. An excellent project in either event; for if the sea does not put out Vesuvius, Vesuvius will warm the sea, and then boiled fish will be cheap.

The Society for the suppression of Gaming held its first anniversary meeting in New York, on Friday night, when the annual report was submitted by the Rev. L. Barleigh. We learn from it the startling fact, that the ascertained number of gambling houses in the city of New York is more than six thousand. It was stated by S. P. Hanson, esq. of Boston, that that city is rapidly becoming the chosen resort of gamblers from all quarters.

Much has been said of the destitution of the English laboring classes. Ledru Rollin has lately written a work in which a graphic and terrible picture is given of the distress and suffering which prevail among the poor of England. But the Paris correspondent of the Britannia shows that the condition of the French Peasantry is equally wretched with that of the English laborers.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We were not a little surprised to hear yesterday that a case would soon come before the U. S. Circuit Court here, involving the practice of the slave trade—the slaves being brought from the West Indies into James River. We suspect that the parties concerned will prove not to be native Virginians, but Yankees. At the worst, they will turn out to be Virginia Yankees."

A private letter from Port au Prince to a gentleman of Boston says that the Government of Hayti has declined the intervention of the United States, England, and France for the purpose of obtaining a ten years' truce with the Dominicans. The authority for this statement is said to be the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Walsh, and, if so, is unquestionable.

The Turkish steamer Telza Baar, (Skimmer of the Seas,) with the contributions from the Ottoman Empire to the World's Fair, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult. She is the first Turkish steamer that has ever visited England, and made the passage from Constantinople to Southampton in fourteen days actual running time.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Cincinnati and Belgrade Railroad—one of the links of the Great Straight-line Railroad which is to unite Baltimore with Cincinnati and St. Louis—took place on the 2d inst., at Greenfield, Ohio. The people of Ross County are deliberating on a further county subscription of \$200,000 to this road.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad have advertised for a loan of \$350,000, bearing seven per cent interest. It is the first and only loan on a road of ninety miles in extent, running from Norfolk, to South Gaston, in North Carolina, and connecting with the entire network of Southern and South-western railroads.

Women lately have taken a notion to sign their names with their husband's title prefixed, as for instance, Mrs. President Fillmore, &c. But the tallest specimen we have yet seen, was the announcement in a Boston paper, that Mrs. City Marshal Shedd had attended a ball in Lowell.

It is estimated that there is within the State of Ohio wheat land sufficient to produce 104,000,000 bushels, or four-fifths of the whole consumption of Great Britain—while the five Northwestern States are capable of producing 600,000,000 bushels per year.

The New York Mirror of Monday states that Passed Midshipman Edmund Shepherd, for deserting from the storeroom relief, a few weeks since, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been dismissed from the service by the President.

The Postmaster at Macon, Georgia, Captain Z. T. Conner, has absconded, being a defaulter in cotton sold by him for planters to amount of from \$13,000, to \$70,000, and on account of the post office, \$4,400 it is said.

The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending the 10th instant, was \$1,614,652; the amount imported during the same period, principally gold dust from San Francisco, \$1,177,027.

It is stated that Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, one of the persons arrested in New York as being implicated in the Cuban expedition, has put in a claim to the steamer Cleopatra as being his own private property.

A man named Richard W. Clarke, a shoemaker by trade, was arrested in the village of Flintstone, Hampshire county, last week, upon the charge of strangling his wife cooking her.

An exchange paper says in an obituary notice, that the deceased had been for several years a bank director, notwithstanding which, he died a Christian, and universally respected.

The New York Mirror states that the price paid for the steamer Crescent City, chartered so suddenly in that city, to go South on secret orders, is \$120,000 per day.

The Democratic Convention at Washington, Pa., have nominated Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency in 1852.

### Virginia Convention.

The Convention on Saturday held a quiet session. The compromise report was reported to the Convention, and the question of amendment was to come up on Monday morning. From indications on Saturday, we are inclined to believe with Mr. Claiborne, that the compromise is "immovably fixed," and in the language of the Times, that the people will "quietly and cheerfully support the Government with the modified form of it which is to be established."

It is to be seen, now that this vexed question may be regarded as settled, that the Convention are determined to work industriously early and late, and get through their business by the 20th of June. May they succeed in so laudible an end.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hoge, on motion of Mr. Hay, it was Resolved, That the Convention hereafter meet at 9 o'clock.

The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. R. H. GARNETT moved to amend Mr. Claiborne's proposition, so as to provide that the re-apportionment, instead of being made in 1855, shall be made at the first session, after fifteen years from the time when the new Convention shall go into effect. Mr. G. said that, on Friday, gentlemen declared their willingness to give fifteen years, and he wished to hold them to their words. Mr. G. asked the yeas and noes.

The Committee refused to strike out: Ayes 51—Noes 51. Mr. Mason had no wish to embrace the proposition before the committee—but, in case, we should adopt biennial legislative sessions, it will be impossible to have a general reapportionment of the Senate, without changing the Senatorial term of four years. Unless the Senatorial term be fixed at two years, or at 3 years, the arrangement will not operate.

Mr. SUMMERS said that the present Constitution has exactly the same provision. Mr. TAYLOR thought we should fix the Senatorial term at 5 years, to avoid the difficulty. Mr. SUMMERS said the same difficulty would occur, if the Senatorial term be fixed either at 2 or 3 years.

Mr. TAYLOR re-affirmed the position of Mr. Mason, which was necessary to remove the difficulty. Mr. WISE—Rather than reduce the Senatorial term to two years, he would prefer five years. We ought to have experienced men in the Senate.

Mr. JACOB did not like the guise in which this amendment was offered. Mr. MASON re-affirmed his views, contending that the Senatorial term of office must be a dividend of the term of re-apportionment. Otherwise, some of the Senators would have to go out of office before the expiration of their term.

Mr. WISE then suggested that the term of re-apportionment be reduced to 5 or increased to 12 years. Mr. CARLILE thought the difficulty would not thereby be removed.

Mr. MASON continued the present proposition as easy to be carried out. Mr. FERGUSON suggested that it be provided that all the Senators should go out, on the issue of the Governor's proclamation. Mr. MASON thought the present words meant exactly this.

Mr. JACOB disclaimed any personal allusion in what he had said, and hoped that the Committee would adhere to the proposition as it is, the phraseology and matters of detail could be arranged hereafter.

Mr. LETCHER said another reason for that course was, that the legislative department would settle this matter. Mr. SHEFFEY took a similar view.

Mr. MASON then withdrew his amendment. Mr. TAYLOR said this proposition was a compact and a bargain, and he would not be moved to amend by applying the words "regularly" to the first session after the re-apportionment. Agreed to.

Mr. BORRIS moved to amend the 2d section by striking out the word "biennial." When the Convention assembled, no one was more firmly convinced than himself, of the expediency of biennial legislative sessions. He had since been informed by leading gentlemen from those States, which had adopted biennial sessions, that they operated most ineffectually. But, above all, he was anxious to give to the Governor, the power to appoint two United States Senators—to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. He suggested that a blank be left so as to leave it to be properly filled hereafter.

Mr. SUMMERS thought this no time for discussing the question of biennial legislative sessions—and he had no objection to the motion of Mr. BORRIS to leave this matter blank for the present.

Mr. DAVIS thanked his colleague for anticipating the motion he himself had determined to make. In his "way bill" he had explicitly taken the ground in favor of annual sessions. He thought the Legislature should meet as often as Congress, especially in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. BORRIS's motion was lost. Mr. BOCOCK moved to amend the proposition. In doing so, he did not wish to compete with the gentlemen who had the honor and credit of passing the compromise to which he assented. But, above all, he was anxious to give to the Governor, the power to appoint two United States Senators—to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. He suggested that a blank be left so as to leave it to be properly filled hereafter.

Mr. SUMMERS thought this no time for discussing the question of biennial legislative sessions—and he had no objection to the motion of Mr. BORRIS to leave this matter blank for the present.

Mr. DAVIS thanked his colleague for anticipating the motion he himself had determined to make. In his "way bill" he had explicitly taken the ground in favor of annual sessions. He thought the Legislature should meet as often as Congress, especially in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. BORRIS's motion was lost. Mr. BOCOCK moved to amend the proposition. In doing so, he did not wish to compete with the gentlemen who had the honor and credit of passing the compromise to which he assented. But, above all, he was anxious to give to the Governor, the power to appoint two United States Senators—to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. He suggested that a blank be left so as to leave it to be properly filled hereafter.

Mr. SUMMERS thought this no time for discussing the question of biennial legislative sessions—and he had no objection to the motion of Mr. BORRIS to leave this matter blank for the present.

Mr. DAVIS thanked his colleague for anticipating the motion he himself had determined to make. In his "way bill" he had explicitly taken the ground in favor of annual sessions. He thought the Legislature should meet as often as Congress, especially in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. BORRIS's motion was lost. Mr. BOCOCK moved to amend the proposition. In doing so, he did not wish to compete with the gentlemen who had the honor and credit of passing the compromise to which he assented. But, above all, he was anxious to give to the Governor, the power to appoint two United States Senators—to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. He suggested that a blank be left so as to leave it to be properly filled hereafter.

Mr. SUMMERS thought this no time for discussing the question of biennial legislative sessions—and he had no objection to the motion of Mr. BORRIS to leave this matter blank for the present.

Mr. DAVIS thanked his colleague for anticipating the motion he himself had determined to make. In his "way bill" he had explicitly taken the ground in favor of annual sessions. He thought the Legislature should meet as often as Congress, especially in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. BORRIS's motion was lost. Mr. BOCOCK moved to amend the proposition. In doing so, he did not wish to compete with the gentlemen who had the honor and credit of passing the compromise to which he assented. But, above all, he was anxious to give to the Governor, the power to appoint two United States Senators—to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. He suggested that a blank be left so as to leave it to be properly filled hereafter.

Mr. SUMMERS thought this no time for discussing the question of biennial legislative sessions—and he had no objection to the motion of Mr. BORRIS to leave this matter blank for the present.

Mr. DAVIS thanked his colleague for anticipating the motion he himself had determined to make. In his "way bill" he had explicitly taken the ground in favor of annual sessions. He thought the Legislature should meet as often as Congress, especially in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. BORRIS's motion was lost. Mr. BOCOCK moved to amend the proposition. In doing so, he did not wish to compete with the gentlemen who had the honor and credit of passing the compromise to which he assented. But, above all, he was anxious to give to the Governor, the power to appoint two United States Senators—to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. He suggested that a blank be left so as to leave it to be properly filled hereafter.

We mentioned some time since that a number of Japanese officers and seamen were taken from the wreck of a junk, by an American vessel, and carried into San Francisco. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the United States Government have ordered one of the vessels in the Pacific to take these shipwrecked strangers on board and convey them home, and thus avail themselves of the opportunity to renew the attempt to open a negotiation with Japan for the establishment of a commercial intercourse.

An extra session of the Legislature has become necessary in Michigan. None of the members resigned, as was the case in Albany, but the constitutional limitation of the regular session came round before the public business was half finished. The appropriation bill and many other important measures were thrown over. Gov. Barry has accordingly reconvened the Legislature, to meet at Lansing on the 9th of June next.

Every mail from Texas brings accounts of increasing Indian troubles in that quarter. The latest accounts, being from Galveston to the 10th instant, mention an engagement that had lately occurred between a party of Indians and the United States dragoons, under Captain Wallace, in which six of the former were killed. An expedition was in preparation to be dispatched immediately for the Indian country.

An article appeared on Saturday, stating that a man by the name of Butler, of Nashville, Tennessee, had been arrested on a charge of killing his wife by starvation. The details of the case, as stated, were of the most revolting character. For the honor of humanity, we are pleased to say a telegraphic dispatch from Nashville states that "Butler has been honorably discharged, and has resumed his duties."

Workmen are engaged in repairing and renewing portions of the flagging of the terraces, in the vicinity of the naval monument in the City of Washington. The pavement directly at the western gate has been widened, and that on the south side of the Avenue, flanking the National Conservatory, is in the course of being elevated.

The Treasury Department have paid over two millions of dollars to the claimants against the republic of Mexico, and have nearly a million and a quarter still to pay. So large an amount of capital being thrown into the market, will cause a good demand for first-class stocks and bonds, and a slight advance of prices may be realized.

A party of citizens of Leonardtown, Md., on Thursday last, captured four vessels and crews at the mouth of Britton's Bay, which they supposed to be operating contrary to law. But after examination before a justice, the whole party were discharged, they having proved that they had purchased the oysters from persons having the right to dispose of them.

The steamship North America, supposed to be one of the fastest vessels yet built, is advertised in the New York papers to make an excursion from that city to Liverpool, carrying nothing but passengers. She will sail on the 27th of June, and will carry passengers out and home, with the privilege of staying four or five weeks, for \$20.

There have lately arrived in New York nearly a hundred Italian beggars, armed and equipped with documents made out with care, purporting to prove them "political exiles," "shipwrecked passengers," or persons who have been robbed, &c. These persons, there is good reason to believe, are professional beggars, whose business at home is begging.

The Wilmington (Del.) Republican learns that on leaving Wilmington, N. C. every vessel is searched and smoked, in pursuance of a law, for which the captain has to pay three dollars. This precaution is taken to prevent slaves from being carried off in vessels trading to that port.

Only 17 miles of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad are now to be laid to take the cars to Weldon, N. C., from Portsmouth, Va. This is expected to be done in July. It is now completed 50 miles to Nonsom's depot.

Our late advices from San Francisco inform us that our Indian Commissioners, sustained by the United States and State troops, have succeeded, in a great measure, in bringing the Indian difficulties to an amicable termination.

It is rumored that an explosion took place on Saturday, in one of the mines in Cumberland. The principal damage will be a temporary delay in some of their operations.

The Annapolis Republican states that two Philadelphia sloops were captured and condemned last week for dredging for oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.

The Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., Pastor of Bleeker street, Presbyterian Church, New York, died on Wednesday, after an illness of several months. His age was 47.

Nine hundred and ten immigrants arrived at the port of New York on Thursday.

**The Tobacco Hound.** In North Attleborough, Mass., there is kept in a manufacturing establishment, a large mass of tobacco, as does the most inveterate lover of tobacco, so habituated he has become to its use, that he must have it, and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with a good appetite and a great relish. He became thus like a man playing with "old slogs," as the end of segars are professionally termed. In such play he would occasionally find a "soger" in his mouth, until at length a taste was formed for the tobacco, which has since increased, and he is now become as degraded as a man—a slave to an acquired appetite.

The editor of the Boston Transcript says there is a dog in Roxbury, who has formed the same melancholy habit. He has a sneaking sheepish look, as if he were half aware of his degradation. He is shunned by all the decent dogs in the neighborhood.

**Fugitive Slaves.** All, or nearly all of the fugitive slaves residing at Springfield, Massachusetts, have gone to Canada, many of them within a few days past.

Seven fugitive slaves, says the New Hampshire Statesman, passed through Concord on Tuesday for Canada. It adds that this is a common occurrence—Salem Register.

It is pretty evident that the fugitive slaves in Massachusetts and other Eastern States, themselves are convinced that the fugitive slave law will be faithfully executed, whatever malcontents in the South, effect to believe in the matter.

**Episcopal Convention of Va.** The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia is to assemble in Staunton on Wednesday next; it is expected that there will be a large body of ministers and persons called to the aid of the Convention. We are glad to see that Bishop Meade, who is now in town has recovered from his late severe illness. He is in excellent spirits and will be present at the Convention. May he long continue to enjoy his health, and his diocese be blessed with the christian counsels, admonitions and exhortations of so good and noble a servant of the Most High, as Bishop Meade.—Charlotteville Advocate.

Mr. STROTHER thought this the proper time to arrange details—for in Convention amendments might be cut off by the previous question. But the proposition of Mr. BOCOCK was not a matter of form but of substance, and should not be asked upon. He thought that the people in 1855, should be carried out. That will be now restricted by the committee's proposition as it stands.

Mr. CHILTON replied to some positions of his colleague, Mr. Strotcher. Mr. STROTHER said that while gentlemen on all sides admit the propriety of Mr. BOCOCK's proposition, they are about to put themselves on record against it, on the ground that this matter should not be acted on in committee of the whole. A very different course was pursued by these gentlemen, six days since, in regard to the proposition for the restriction of cities. The committee was the proper place for details. Mr. S. regarded this as no compromise, but as an utter and entire surrender of the East.

Mr. SUMMERS hoped Mr. BOCOCK would withdraw the proposition. There was an insuperable difficulty in it. There might be a contingency, in a peculiar constitution of the General Assembly, in which the suffrage basis might not be submitted to the people. He would insist, so far as his vote went, that one of the propositions submitted should be the suffrage basis.

Mr. MARTIN, of Henry, hoped the suggestion of Mr. Shelley he concurred in, and time should be taken for deliberation. Mr. M. was surprised to hear the gentleman from Richmond ask, after what had occurred, if we intended to force this compromise, if we intended, through the House. Mr. M. regarded the report as a fair compromise, as a surrender of the rights of no portion of the commonwealth—and he thought that his friends should be allowed to perfect it in the manner they desired.

Mr. BOCOCK did not move his proposition as a hostile one; but, to allow a fair and intelligent examination of his proposition, he should withdraw it for the present, and request "a fair fight" on the table and printed; which was ordered.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the Committee rose, and Mr. Miller, the Chairman, reported to the Convention the proposition which the Committee had submitted to the House, and which had been struck out. Mr. WISE said he should firmly maintain this compromise as it may be amended by its friends—but at the same time it was not worth maintaining, unless it bear the fruit of fair examination and discussion. He would give every man an opportunity to be heard, and he would suggest, on his own independent motion, the proposition he laid aside for the present, be digested—and that the convention should take up some other subject, and he should be allowed to return to the subject of the suffrage basis or any other basis whatever, without certain reasonable guarantees which he should ask of the West. He must first know what is to be done with the Legislative Department. He had, with all his power, contended for the right and principle of representation, but he would equally contend for just and reasonable limitation on power, wherever it existed, East or West. He trusted that the West would not disappoint a friend in this respect—and to the East he would say, that he would go for giving full protection to the colored man, and to the Convention to give preference to the Legislative department, and that subject to be first taken up, when we again go into a Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIR said that the question was upon ordering the reading of the Committee of the Whole to be printed.

Mr. LYONS moved that together with the proposition reported from the committee, propositions A and B, be also printed.

Mr. SUMMERS thought there was no necessity for printing A and B, and he declined to do so. The PRESIDENT said that it was in order to have all three propositions printed—unless an exception be made.

Mr. SUMMERS moved to accept A and B from printing. Mr. LYONS still urged that all three be printed. Mr. SUMMERS's motion was agreed to.

Mr. WISE moved that on Monday, at 11 A. M., the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, and take up the legislative department, to be considered until concluded.

Mr. SUMMERS said that if the principle of the basis be regarded as settled, we might, with due diligence, finish our business by the 20th of June, and adjourn to the 1st of July. He submitted to the Convention, that if Mr. S. thought that if Mr. WISE's suggestion be carried out, it would inevitably carry us beyond the 20th of June—Mr. S. thought we should go on with the basis question. He wished to see this basis question and the question of the legislative department go on together as nearly as possible. Now is the time for proper guarantees to be obtained.

Mr. SUMMERS was gratified that the gentleman from Accomac agreed with him in the importance of deciding at once upon the principle of representation. If Mr. WISE's plan would achieve its end, he would agree to it. He too was willing to carry on the business of the Convention *pari passu*. He was ready to have the basis compromise fully tested by all amendments that may be offered. He suggested that Monday be taken up to the consideration of the basis question, and that on Tuesday we go into committee of the whole on the legislative department.

Mr. WISE assented to the suggestion. Mr. STROTHER was in favor of Mr. WISE's first motion. There would be no more of the action of the Convention until Monday, and there is now—because it will be first necessary to know the action on the legislative department.

Mr. LETCHER felt as deep an interest in guaranteeing the rights of any member, but he had taken the ground that his course would be shaped by the final action on the principle of the basis question. He was, therefore, opposed to going into the legislative department, until the basis principle is finally settled.

Mr. WISE said that he would agree to Tuesday, if Mr. LETCHER and Mr. DAVIS would agree to it. The Convention then adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

**FANCY METAL AND AGATE BUTTONS.** The subscribers have amongst their VARIETY STOCK, an assortment of Metal, Agate, and other buttons of beautiful patterns, which will be sold by the gross at an astonishingly low price. On hand, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shoe, and other brushes, Fine Ivory and Dressing Combs, Pins, Needles, &c. Call and see.

**CREIGHTON & MCNAIR.** my 20 King and Royal-sts.

**PORCELAINE AND COMBS.**—Just received a few more of those superior Porcelaine Combs; also, another small lot of slightly damaged Tuck Combs, in which we offer great bargains. my 20 H. B. WHITTINGTON & CO.

**COTTON HOSIERY.**—Just received a further supply of Ladies White Cotton Hosiery, in which we offer great bargains; also Black Silk Mitts, and cheap, for sale at my 20 H. B. WHITTINGTON & CO.

**TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.**—Just received another supply of very cheap Travelling Trunks and Carpet Bags. Persons in want of either will find it greatly to their interest to call and buy at my 20 H. B. WHITTINGTON & CO'S.

**CANDLES.**—50 boxes Jackson's Mould Candles, for Summer use, received this day, for sale by my 20 CAZENOVE & CO.

**BACON.**—20 casks Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale by my 20 J. J. WHEAT & BROS.

**Later from California.** New York, May 17—2 p. m.—The steamship Eldorado, from Chagres, arrived here today. Two millions of gold dust are on their way from California. The Panama had arrived at Panama with \$1,000,000 and the Ishmiah with \$500,000. The El Dorado waited two days for the mails and passengers of the Panama, but was obliged to leave without them on the 7th. The Panama brings two hundred passengers, and the Ishmiah will bring three hundred more. The news from California, though two weeks later, is devoid of special interest.

When the El Dorado left Havana on the 12th everything was quiet, though apprehensions of an invasion had not subsided. The following are the most interesting items of intelligence from California:

The whig candidate for mayor of San Francisco is Major Pearson B. Reading, of Philadelphia. The democrats will probably nominate Major Roman, the present State treasurer. News of charges of bribery and corruption have been brought against certain members of the legislature.

The news from the mines is as favorable as ever. The Indian commissioners have nearly succeeded in pacifying the hostile Indians.

The Alto California says: "The negro boy claimed in San Francisco as a fugitive slave was set at liberty. There is no evidence further than that he was Calhoun's slave in Missouri."

Judge Morrison, of the court of sessions, has resigned his office, although three years of his term of office remain.

Some of the streets of San Francisco have been lighted by the subscription of individuals, instead of doing business upon them. Montgomery and Merchant streets and others have been made passable, safe, and pleasant at night.

The examination of Slater, accused of the assassination of Governor Colver, at the Mission Dolores, has caused much excitement, and a rush was made to take him from the hands of the police, but with no effect. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

Two men were shot by Capt. Ward at Sacramento while attempting a burglary. Capt. W. was awaiting and expecting them. One was killed on the spot—his name was Joe Oden; the other, George Mason, was shot in the leg, which was amputated, but he died. Subsequently, Capt. Ward was cleared of all blame.

Some effort has been made by Mr. A. D. Merrifield, to obtain the privilege of supplying the city with water, by introducing it in pipes from a large lake about three miles distant.

Nothing farther has been heard of the Indians, General Bean had been authorized to raise fifty men to protect the people in Los Angeles against incursions of the Indians through Coler's Pass.

People of the steamer Oregon arrived on the 22d ult., bringing news from the States to date as late as February 25th. The report of probable appropriations by Congress for the benefit of California had great effect in momentarily raising the price of stock in the Mission.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been ordered to Texas, and has come in the steamer. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt, and exhibited respecting the issuance and circulation of private coins below their face value, in real silver, and which the converts refused to redeem. It is looked upon by the community as an infamous swindle. The banks have refused to receive it at its assumed value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action.

The legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr. Miller, to oblige comers to redeem, and to make their refusal a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Great efforts are being made to induce Jenny Lind to visit California. A letter has been received from her, which induces the hope that the object may be effected.

**MARKETS.**—Flour in fine order is selling at \$10 a 50 for Haxall and Gallego. Chilean flour has declined. Books and shoes plenty. Hides are active. Coffee has declined. Coal has advanced. Liverpool coal is held at \$20. Cement and lime are plenty. Iron active and firm. Lumber is doing pretty well. Metals dull. Provisions are heavy, in consequence of the market being glutted. Tobacco is lower. Freight rates are the real test of all of sale. Money remains about the same. Exchange on the Atlantic States, two per cent. The issues of private coin are generally rejected, and cannot be disposed of except at five to ten per cent discount. Seamen's wages thirty to forty dollars.

**Erie Railroad Celebration.** We have announced the arrival of President Fillmore and the members of the Cabinet at Dunkirk. We take the following account of the scene there from the New York papers.

The train reached Dunkirk at half-past 10 o'clock, and was received with the shouts of the assembled thousands, who had been crowding into the town by land and water during the day. It was supposed that over 50,000 persons were present. The bells of the village, and of the steamers, rung for fifteen minutes, and seventeen guns were fired on the Common for the President and Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company.

Triumphal arches and banners were everywhere to be seen. Ten steamers were in port, all gallantly decorated on the arrival of each one, three guns were fired; for the Niagara ten guns; and when the U. S. steamer Michigan arrived, one hundred guns were fired for the Union.

The President and Directors of the Railroad, and their guests, were received on the platform provided for that purpose, and the ceremony of the presentation of the keys of the city to the President and Directors, took place. After partaking of some refreshment, the company proceeded to the Loder House.

Subsequently the ceremonies as marked in the programme were performed, and the company sat down to dinner. The dinner was a magnificent affair, and the company was seated at 500 long tables, and accommodated 5000 persons.